TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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sMysteries

EWSPAPER SYNDICATE

the poison was administered, and Catherine de Medici was freely named as the instigator of the murder, though no direct proof that she was ever connected with the affair has ever come to light.

Wraxwell, continuing his account of the strange illness of the queen, states that "Davilla asserts, in the most positive terms, that the queen of Navarre was poisoned. The deadly dose was administered, it was reported, in the trimming of a pair of gloves, but in a manner so imperceptible and in so nice a proportion that after having worn them for only a few days the queen mother was seized with a violent fever, which put an end to her life in five days."

When news of the death of the queen mother reached the Huguenots, whose cause Queen Jane had espoused, they instantly made the charge of foul play, and the king, cognizant of the fact that the poison had left no traces, ordered the body to be publicly examined. Historians whose accounts are accepted as authoritative declare that the two persons who examined the queen's body were not permitted to touch her head, where it was supposed that traces of the poison were still visible, and D'Aubigne makes no secret of the statement that the queen was murdered—though he is rather vague as to the means used.

During her entire life Queen Jane had been subject to violent headaches, attended by an extreme itching sensation, and repeatedly expressed the wish that the cause of this malady might be looked into, with the intention of relieving her children if they should be subject to the same disorder. This may have explained the reluctance of the king to permit an examination of the head of the queen mother, though popular opinion at the time lays it to fear of the discovery of the poison used to hasten the death of a strong-minded woman who was extremely antagonistic to many of the ruling Catholic families of Europe.

In spite of the death of Queen Jane, the royal nuptials were celebrated at the cathedral of Notre Dame, Margaret of Navarre being in the full bloom of her youth, and just at the completion of her twentieth year, inheriting the full charm of her grandmother, Marguret of Valois, the mother of the queen, whose death is attributed to the pair of poisoned gloves. Apart from the unusual instrument supposed to have been used in this case, mystery also surrounds the type of poison used, for there is no chemical known to science which would produce death without a trace merely by application to the outside of the skin, and the tragedy took place several centuries before the discovery of the existence of bacteria—though the Borgias are commonly credited with having known more about some types of poisons and germs than even the scientists of modern times.

Quota of Soap.

If all the soap that is manufactured annually in the United States could be floated—and much of it could be—it would represent a tonnage not greatly less than that of the United States navy, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, transports and all. The bureau of the census has just issued figures for 1919, according to which 2,432,591,000 pounds of soap was manufactured in the United States that year. That is 1,216,295 tons. These figures are for all forms of soap.

Figured on the basis of the present estimated population of the country there is produced each year twenty-two pounds of soap for every person in the country, although there is perhaps no commodity which varies more in point of individual consumption than this one. More soap is being produced in proportion to the population than in the output of twenty years ago—about five pounds more for every individual in the country.—New York Herald.

Not Bigger, but Higher.

A small creek ran near the home of Geneva, three years old. The little girl was very familiar with the stream. One day she accompanied her parents on a motor trip to a town that nestled by the Ohio river. When she returned a relative was quizzing her about the size of that stream and, pointing to the nearby creek, said:

"Well, the river's not much bigger than that, is it?"

"No, not much bigger," Geneva replied, "but it is higher."

This Story Will Be Continued.

Mrs. A.—I suppose you've heard what they're saying about Mrs. Dawkins. Isn't it terrible what low, mean thoughts some people have?

Mr. A.—Well, happily, the whole thing was proved a lie.

Mrs. A.—Well, how do you know? I'm not so sure about that!

Cow Mothers Lambs.

A dairy cow in Glasthorn, Northants, Eng., having lost its calf, is acting as wet nurse to four motherless lambs. The cow and the lambs are inseparable, and the excellent condition of the lambs shows that the cow makes a capital foster mother.

Peculiarity Runs in the Cat Family.

A Nova Scotia woman has a cat with six toes on each paw. A few days ago it gave birth to three kittens, one had five toes, one had six and the third had seven on each paw.

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Pays

NEW CHILE QUAKES SPREAD ADDED RUIN

Afflicted Zone is Visited By Three More Shocks

ALL AMERICANS ARE SAFE

Final Death Roll Set At 750 To 1000 And 1500 Residents Injured —Americans Are Safe.

Santiago, Chile.—Earth shocks in the afflicted zone still continue. Coquimbo reports three strong shocks during the night, which shook down a number of the ruined walls and caused panic among the residents.

All Americans in the vicinity of Valparaiso and Coquimbo were reported "safe and well" in advices received today by the State Department bearing upon the recent earthquake from Consul General Deichman, at Valparaiso, Chile.

Consul General Deichman also said Consular Agents Edwin Salz, at Coquimbo, and James C. Frederick, at La Cruz Grande, about whom inquiry had been made, were safe and uninjured. Newspaper dispatches received at Santiago from the devastated regions were referred to by Consul Deichman, who said these showed Americans arriving at Coquimbo from Vallevar had reported that employees of an American steel company at Tofo and Cruz Grande also were in good health.

Other advices from Consul Stewart McMillan at Antofagasta said there had been no damage to American property and no Americans had been harmed in Antofagasta or Chuquicamata.

Similar reports were received from American consuls at Arica and Iquique. These said the shock was felt in Iquique and presumably not perceptible in Arica.

Ambassador Collier at Santiago said that at 6 P. M. Thursday the total deaths in the devastated region numbered between 750 and 1000 with about 1500 injured. Property damage is estimated at about 50,000,000 pesos, nearly all being in Vallevar, Coquimbo, Copiapo, Chanaral and vicinity. The steel company's loss at Coquimbo, the dispatch said, was 300,000 pesos.

Many thousands were homeless and lost clothing and medical supplies, especially, were very scarce, Mr. Collier said, adding that President Alessandri left Santiago yesterday for the devastated region carrying supplies.

Subscriptions for victims of the catastrophe have been started in all parts of Chile and Argentina, the Ambassador reported, resulting in the organization of a national relief committee, under the presidency of Ismail Tocornal, who would guarantee efficient administration of relief. Grateful comment upon President Harding's offer of American Red Cross aid to earthquake sufferers in Chile, the dispatch concluded, had appeared in Santiago newspapers. Mention also was made of John Barton Payne's interviews with the Chilean Ambassador on the relief situation.

EX-AMBASSADOR SHARP ILL.

Envoy To France During World War Is In Critical Condition.

Elyra, Ohio.—William James Sharp, former Ambassador to France, is seriously ill at his home here and his five children have been summoned to his bedside. The exact nature of the illness has not been made known, but those friends said it was in the nature of a general breakdown.

The former Ambassador was taken suddenly ill three days ago and has since been confined to his home. Mrs. Sharp told newspaper men late today that "Mr. Sharp has been very ill, but is somewhat improved today."

Mr. Sharp was Ambassador to France five years, serving in Paris during the World War.

BERGER INDICTMENT DROPPED.

Charges Against Socialist Congressman-Elect Are Dismissed.

Madison, Wis.—Indictments returned in 1918 before the United States District Court of the Western Wisconsin district against Victor L. Berger, Congressman-elect from the Fifth Wisconsin district, for violation of the espionage laws, will be dismissed, United States District Attorney William J. Daugherty announced.

He said that recent dismissal of indictments in the United States District Court Eastern district of Wisconsin meant that the dismissal in the Western district would follow.

DAUGHERTY SICK IN BED.

Attorney-General Has Severe Cold—Dr. Sawyer Called In.

Washington. — Attorney - General Daugherty is confined to his apartment with a bad cold, which became so severe that he was forced to go to bed and summon Brig.-Gen. C. E. Sawyer, the White House physician. His illness is not regarded as serious. It was stated at his office tonight that he has been suffering with a cold for several days and that his condition became aggravated because of inclement weather.

MRS. ANDERSON FREED.

Acquitted Of Murder Of Husband, Former Judge.

Beckley, W. Va.—Mrs. Alice Anderson was found not guilty of the murder of her husband, John M. Anderson, former judge of Criminal Court of Raleigh county.

Cheers rang through the court room where her husband once presided when the jury filed into the room and announced its verdict after deliberating only 30 minutes.

BIG OIL ORDER PLACED

Shipping Board Gives 6,000,000-Barrel Contract To Union Co.

Washington.—A contract for 6,000,000 barrels of oil to supply Shipping Board vessels on the Pacific Coast was let by Chairman A. D. Lasker to the Union Oil Company. Deliveries are to be made at San Luis, San Francisco and San Pedro, at prices ranging from 85 to 92 cents a barrel for bunker oil and 81 to 89 for cargo oil. The contract runs for 18 months.

The Standard Oil Company of New York obtained a contract for delivery of 500,000 barrels of fuel oil in Far Eastern ports at $1.75 a barrel.

TURKS PLEDGE EASES CRISIS

Note Adhering to Mudania Terms Averts Rupture

CONCILIATORY IN TONE

Allies Show Relief—View Document As Offering Basis For Discussion At Lausanne.

Constantinople. — Any immediate danger of a rupture between the Allies and the Kemalist authorities seems to have been dissipated by the receipt by the Allies of a note from the Angora Government declaring that the terms of the Mudania armistice compact will be respected by the Nationalists and that there will be no insistence on the withdrawal of Allied troops from the zones laid down in the Mudania convention.

The note, which had been eagerly awaited for several days, brought relief to the Allied authorities and the population of the capital who had seriously doubted the good intentions of the Angora Government. It is felt here that the unfavorable reception of the Kemalist demands throughout the world caused them to reconsider their decisions and adopt a more conciliatory attitude.

While all the clauses of the Nationalist note are not wholly acceptable or pleasing to the Allies, the document is considered to offer a reasonable basis for discussion and negotiation.

In diplomatic circles it is felt that the note precludes the danger of war before the convocation of the Lausanne peace conference.

It is regarded as significant that the note makes no reference to observance by the Angora authorities of the Mudros armistice agreement of 1918 or the Paris note of the Allies sent on September 23, the attempted violations of which constitute the gravamen of the last Allied note.

The Kemalist note says:

"The Government of the Great National Assembly affirms once again its determination to respect the stipulations of the Mudania Convention, and inasmuch as the Allies also desire maintenance of the convention, the National Government considers it very important that agreement should prevail with regard to the interpretation of details as well as the basis of this convention.

"The National Government takes note of the declaration in the note addressed to Rafet Pasha by the Allied generals stating that the Allied High Commissioners will not in any way oppose decisions adopted by the Turkish Government with regard to internal administration. While accepting the presence of Allied troops within the limits established by the Mudania Convention, and while being willing to discuss the measures to be taken in order to assume the security of said troops the National Government, seeing that it has assumed the duty of insuring order and security in the capital, requests the cessation of interference in the shape of control by Allied troops in our internal administration.

"The government of the National Assembly, into whose hands the administration of Constantinople has returned and which only carries into execution its own laws and regulations, renews the expression of its inability to accept interference in its internal affairs. In these circumstances the National Government relies on the conciliatory attitude of the Allied Powers."

KUEHLING ESCAPES SHERIFF.

Man Sentenced For Shooting Wife Leaps From Moving Train.

Sedalia, Mo.—Roy Kuehling, of Washington, D. C., sentenced to serve five years in prison for shooting his wife at her home near Eldorado Springs, leaped from a train at Pilot Grove, Mo.

He was handcuffed, but jumped when the train slowed down for the station. Sheriff Z. R. Church was said to have been asleep. Kueling was not found.

WANTS NAMES ON ROOFS.

Washington.—Secretary Denby, in a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission just made public recommended that the names of towns be painted in large letters on the roofs of railroad stations for the guidance of aviators.

LAYS DRINKING TO DRY LAW.

Washington.—Enactment of the national prohibition law, and the beginning of its enforcement, brought about the downfall of her husband, according to a divorce petition filed by Mrs. Margaret Donath, against her husband, Howard E. Donath, an employe of the Government Printing Office.

As long as there was plenty of liquor Donath never touched it, his wife declared in her petition, but when it began to get harder to obtain, her husband began drinking, she alleges.

WOMEN'S PARTY SPENT $250,000

Stand Against Privileges For Fair Sex in Industries

TO WORK FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Number Of "Model Bills" Proposed In Different States Receives Indorsement—Equal Rights Amendment.

Washington.—At the final session here of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, held at headquarters, Miss Edith Ainge, of Jamestown, N. Y., national treasurer, reported the raising and spending of $250,000 for the purchase of the Woman's Party headquarters and the equal rights campaign.

Mrs. Dwight Clark also proposed a budget of $150,000 for the coming year's work.

In the proceedings of the day the conference took a firm position that the National Woman's Party stands only for legislation as to hours, wages and working conditions which deal equally with men and women, and does not stand for special privileges for women in industry.

It was also decided to prepare a national equal rights amendment to the Constitution for introduction in Congress as soon as possible and to campaign immediately for equal rights legislation in 42 States.

Miss Maude Younger, legislative chairman, proposed the following as the national equal rights amendment: "No distinction between the rights of the sexes shall exist within the United States or any place subject to its jurisdiction."

The model bills approved by the Woman's party were the Minnesota jury service bill, giving women equal right with men to serve on juries; the Mississippi guardianship law, making mothers and fathers equal guardians of their children; the North Dakota law abolishing illegitimacy and making every child the legitimate child of its natural parents; the Ohio law giving husband and wife mutual obligations for the support of the family and children; the Oregon divorce law, granting divorce on six grounds, with one additional ground suggested by the Woman's party, namely, violation of the terms of the marriage contract or of any contract between husband and wife relating to marital status; the North Dakota and Iowa laws on alimony, providing that either husband or wife may be required to pay alimony according to the judgment of the court; the Ohio dower and courtesy law; the New Mexico law for the repression of prostitution, dealing equally with men and women; the Oregon law limiting hours of work and applying equally to men and women; the California minimum wage law, modified to include men; the Florida law regulating seats in factories, applying equally to men and women.

NEWBERRY TO RESIGN IS REPORT

Said To Have Decided He Will Not Embarrass Party.

Washington.—Senator Truman H. Newberry (Republican), of Michigan, storm center of one of the biggest political sensations in recent years, has virtually decided to resign his seat rather than subject the Republican party to the embarrassment of his certain ousting at the hands of the Democrats in the Sixty-eighth Congress, according to reliable information current in political quarters here.

Senator Newberry's decision is understood to have been reached after a series of conversations with Republican leaders in Washington.

LETS BIG OIL CONTRACTS.

Shipping Board Will Pay Increased Price To Standard Oil.

Washington.—Contracts for 10,000,000 barrels of fuel oil to be delivered by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and 1,000,000 barrels to be delivered by the Texas Company, were awarded by the Shipping Board. The prices fixed represent an advance of about 50 cents a barrel over that paid in the last previous purchase.

The Standard Oil contract calls for a price of $1.30 to $1.57½ a barrel, varying according to the ports of delivery, and for a price of $1.36½ to $1.64 a barrel for barges. The Texas Company port prices range from $1.39 to $1.49 a barrel and the barge price is $1.55½ a barrel.

EXPLOSION LAID TO MINER.

Cause Of Catastrophe At Spangler, Pa., Announced By Inspector.

Spangler, Pa.—"The explosion in No. 1 mine of the Reilly Colliery Company, which resulted in the loss of 77 lives, was caused either by a dynamite shot fired by a miner or by a miner walking through a gas pocket with an open lamp.

"The explosion occurred in the first left off the ninth heading left."

Announcement of these findings was made by Seward Button, chief inspector of the State Bureau of Mines, who has directed the investigation since the fatal explosion.

SAYS KISSES BELONG TO WIFE.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Kissing the hand of Alderman Edward Burke, of Pittston, Michael Lethca, of Port Griffith, charged with wife-beating, was told this morning by "his Honor" that such affection belonged to his wife, and that any attempt to misplace it in the future would be disastrous.

"If you ever come before me again," said the Alderman, "I'll beat hell out of you."

Alderman Burke has administered whippings to 14 wife-beaters in the present year.

KILLS HIS BROTHER'S BRIDE

Murderer Tries Suicide After Shooting Girl-Wife To Death.

Monessen, Pa.—Nellie Naccolai, 17-year-old bride of Arthur Naccolai, of North Belle Vernon, was shot and killed by her brother-in-law, Sam Naccolai, in her home. Sam then shot himself and physicians say he cannot live.

According to the police, Sam was in love with his brother's wife and, after Arthur left for work in the morning he and the girl quarreled. Sam, they said, tied a rope around her neck, dragged her to her room and shot her in the head. He then turned the pistol on himself.

U. S. LOCKS DOOR TO YELLOW RACE

Supreme Court Decision To Attract Wide Attention

HELD UP DURING ARMS MEET

Opinion Fails To Mention Gentlemen's Agreement Regulating Immigration—Diplomatic Significance.

Washington.—Japanese cannot be naturalized in the United States and cannot become citizens of this country, the Supreme Court of the United States decided in its first construction of Federal statutes bearing on the subject. The decision was the first delivered by Justice Sutherland as a member of the court and was handed down in a case brought by Takao Ozawa, who in 1914 applied for citizenship in Hawaii.

The ruling is expected to attract wide attention not only in the United States but abroad, notwithstanding the failure of the court to make any reference to its diplomatic significance. The case has been long pending in the Supreme Court, and last term when reached for argument during the Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions, its consideration was postponed at the request of the Department of Justice. No reference is to be found in the decision to the "gentlemen's agreement" under which Japanese immigration into the country has been regulated.

The Government did not object to the argument of the case when it was reached at this term, and the court advanced and heard at the same time the case brought by Takuji Yamashita and Charles Hio Kono, against the Secretary of State of Washington. In the latter case the two Japanese had been naturalized by a Superior Court, of Washington, prior to 1906, the date of the present Federal naturalization statute, and at a time when it was conceded Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, which restricts naturalization to "free white persons" and those of African birth or descent, was in full force.

In the Ozawa case the court stated that "there is not implied—either in the legislation or in our interpretation of it—any suggestion of individual unworthiness or radical inferiority. These considerations are in no manner involved." It also referred to the "complimentary" terms used in describing in the papers presented to the court "the culture and enlightenment of the Japanese people." With such an estimate, the court said, it had "no reason to disagree." Such matters, however, Justice Sutherland stated, could not enter into the decision of the case. "We have no function in the matter," he said, "other than to ascertain the will of Congress and declare it."

Two questions decided by the court were whether the general naturalization act of June 29, 1906, was limited by the provisions of Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the naturalization of "free white persons" and those of African birth and descent, and whether, if so limited, Japanese were eligible to naturalization. In an exhaustive analysis of the history of the legislation the court held that Section 2169 was in full force, and that under it Japanese could not obtain citizenship in this country.

The Yamashita-Kono case was decided on the authority of the Ozawa decision.

W. C. T. U. TO FIGHT WETS.

Philadelphia.—Following the world's Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention, which mapped out plans to dry up the globe within eight years, the national Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention opened here to formulate its program for the next two years to prevent any nullification of the prohibition laws in the United States.

Every State is represented at the convention, and plans will be drawn for a battle line of the white ribbons ers from coast to coast.

FRENCH BIRTHRATE DROPS.

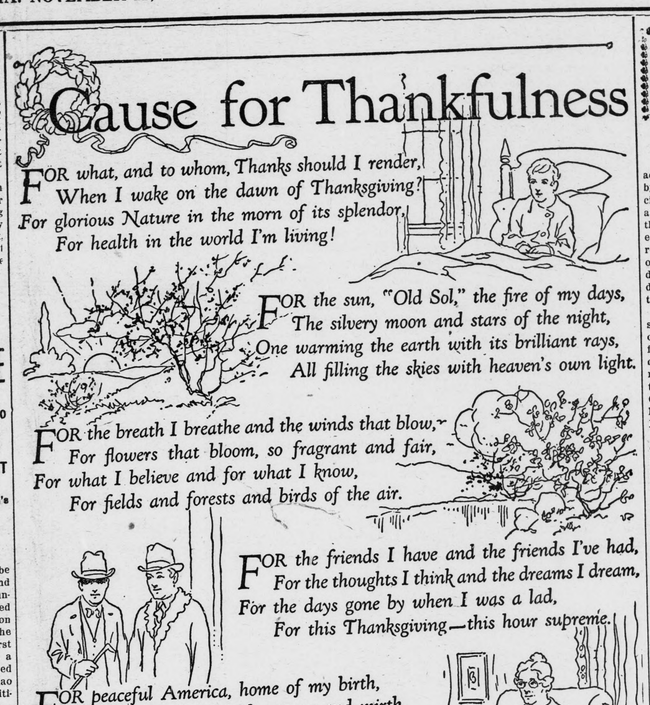
Paris.—There were 70,000 fewer children born in France this year than last, according to figures published by Le Journal. The statistics were gathered by the National Alliance for the increase of the French population.

TO REMAIN IN COAST TRADE.

Shipping Board Vessels Not To Be Withdrawn.

Washington.—Government tonnage in the intercoastal trade will not be withdrawn, the Shipping Board announced, notwithstanding the contention of privately-owned companies that the service was overtonnaged and that the Government ships should be withdrawn in justice to the private companies.

Cause for Thankfulness



FOR what, and to whom, Thanks should I render,
When I wake on the dawn of Thanksgiving?
For glorious Nature in the morn of its splendor,
For health in the world I'm living!

FOR the sun, "Old Sol," the fire of my days,
The silvery moon and stars of the night,
One warming the earth with its brilliant rays,
All filling the skies with heaven's own light.

FOR the breath I breathe and the winds that blow,
For flowers that bloom, so fragrant and fair,
For what I believe and for what I know,
For fields and forests and birds of the air.

FOR the friends I have and the friends I've had,
For the thoughts I think and the dreams I dream,
For the days gone by when I was a lad,
For this Thanksgiving—this hour supreme.

FOR peaceful America, home of my birth,
A soul acquainted with sorrow and mirth,
For a dear old mother whose hair is white,
Her thoughts of the day, her prayers of the night—
I render Thanks to God on high.

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RELIGION BASED ON GRATITUDE

Truth in Assertion There Cannot Be the One Without the Other.

Therein Lies the Particular Betterment to All Men in the Devout Feeling and Celebration of Thanksgiving.

"He that urges gratitude pleads the cause of both God and men, for without it we can neither be sociable nor religious," says the pagan philosopher, Seneca. Thanksgiving, then, if this be true, is not only an act of worship, but an influence for social advancement. Gratitude is said to be the rarest of virtues, yet it exists, and it runs like a golden chain throughout society, binding men together. Nor is it as rare as we are likely from experience and observation to think it is. False gratitude may be eloquent, but it is not easy to express real gratitude in words. "No metaphysician ever felt the deficiency of language so much as the grateful," and through that deficiency gratitude is often dumb. Neither is conduct a true test, for circumstances may deny the opportunity of its expression, or conflicting circumstances may prevent its expression when opportunity arises. There is much gratitude in the world, between men and men, for which evidence is lacking, yet there is probably no man who cannot recall a feeling of gratefulness within himself which he never voiced and for favors which he never requited. Knowing more of our own thoughts and feelings than we do of those of others we are likely to think the quality of gratitude is our peculiar possession, and cynically to agree with Rochefoucauld that "gratitude in the generality of men is only a strong and secret wish to receive still greater benefits." Undoubtedly there is much on the surface to justify that view, but while the quality of real gratitude may vary considerably in its strength there are few if any who are wholly lacking, and the more consciousness of it makes it a potent force in the social advancement of man. Whether thanksgiving be expressed or withheld it is an influence for betterment within every one of us, for the feeling toward others is the test of our souls.

But if that is true as between men, it is much more true, and a much more potent influence, between men and God. The sense of gratitude is the measure of devotion. If it is a mere utterance of the lips it has no meaning, no matter how eloquently worded, reasons a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. If it does not come from the heart it is a mockery; and the deeper its feeling, even though it be dumb, the closer it brings one to its divine objective. No pean of praise can reach one-half so high as the thankful thought, which in itself is a prayer. It is more than an acknowledgement of benefits, it is an outpouring of spirit, an uplifting of the invisible self into contact with its source, with a consequent enrichment of new strength and new courage. Gratitude, as the old pagan said, is essential to religion. There is no religion where there is no gratitude. And the power of religion is in exact proportion to the sense of thankfulness it inspires. That does not mean that God is a great almsgiver who dispenses charity for the reward of appreciation. He gives because he is God, and giving is the expression of his unaltering goodness. He gives freely regardless of thanks. He cannot be bribed to larger favors by gratitude. The effect of gratitude is upon ourselves, in the exercise of our souls and in the approach to deity through that exercise, which is the essential essence of religion.

And that effect may be collective as well as individual. We are today a nation engaged in thanksgiving. We are, in totality, a hundred million souls expressing gratitude to Him for His blessings to us as a people. If that is a mere formality it is nothing—it is worse than nothing. We may be quite sure that God does not delight in rhetoric that is but sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. We may be equally sure that we as a nation are not advanced or uplifted by sermons or prayers or speeches that, however beautifully attired, are but words. But if that thankfulness is real, if it is felt within, if we are conscious of it, if its expression comes from the heart, then is the soul of the nation raised up thereby, and given a larger vision, an increase of power, a nearer approach to the glory of divinity, by the exercise of the spirit within us, reaching out to clasp hands with its creator and the source of all its strength.

And manifestly there is abundant reason for that gratitude and its expression. We need not, we cannot, "count our blessings one by one," as the song entreats us to do. They are too many for counting, too overwhelming for measurement. We who but a short century ago were relatively insignificant now stand in the forefront of the nations of the earth, admittedly supreme in its leadership. We are self-contained, self-controlled, prosperous above all other peoples. We find ourselves, in this year of His grace, directing, in a very large measure, the destinies of mankind. In the great catastrophe of nations we have suffered less and gained more than any other. In the annals of history no people have advanced so fast nor attained so greatly. Did we do this? Are we what we are, and possess what we have because of our superior wisdom and activity? Can we slap our chests and proclaim ourselves pre-eminent through our own might? A mere cursory glance over our record proves the contrary, proves, indeed, a guidance and support without which we would still be insignificant. Nor is it hard, in the light of this day, to understand the why of this guidance, to see that we are instruments in His hand for the achievement of a divine purpose, not for ourselves, but for humanity, of which we are a part and in whose future blessings we shall largely share. Yes, there are reasons, great reasons, for America's thankfulness today, thankfulness for our past, for our present and for our future; and if we feel this, and to the extent that we are conscious of it, and recognize it, we shall be fitting ourselves and equipping ourselves for the larger tasks that are still beyond the dawn.

God Is in All.

Be He nowhere else, God is in all that liberates and lifts, in all that humbles, sweetens and consoles.—Lowell.

THANKSGIVING COMMON TO ALL

Every Nation Has Set Apart Time for Special Services in Gratitude for God's Mercies.

Thanksgiving day did not originate in the United States, but days of thanksgiving were set aside for special purposes many centuries ago. Days set apart for special thanksgiving to the Lord were known to the Israelites and are mentioned throughout the Bible. They were not uncommon in England before the Reformation and among Protestants afterward.

The first thanksgiving held in North America was conducted by an English minister named Wolfall, in 1578, on the shores of Newfoundland. The pastor accompanied the expedition under Frobisher, which brought the first English colony to settle on those shores.

The earliest record of any observance of a similar service within the present territory of the United States was held by the Popham colony settled at Sagadahoc, on the coast of Maine, in August, 1607.

But the real origin of Thanksgiving as a day specially set apart for prayer and rejoicing must be attributed to Governor Bradford, first governor of Massachusetts colony. In gratitude for the plenteous harvest of 1621, following upon a period of great depression, he proclaimed a day of thanksgiving to be observed December 13 (old style) of that year.

In practical furtherance of his proclamation he at once sent out four men in search of game. Thus early in the history of the day does our good friend the turkey make his appearance; for, successful in their quest, the four sportsmen returned, struggling under a burden of wild fowl, principally turkeys, sufficient to meet the wants of the colony for a week.

Time to Realize Great Debt.

If we but approach Thanksgiving time in the same spirit of humility, of gratitude and recognition of our independence upon the guiding hand of a benevolent Providence that characterized the founders of the day, it will be of inestimable benefit in putting us in a mood to set things right. No other day in the year affords such a splendid opportunity to cast up accounts, to realize how great our debt is, and to take courage for future service.

All Have Reason for Gratitude.

To live and see only today and yesterday—this is the animal's lot in life; to live and see today, yesterday and tomorrow—this is man's high destiny. If a man has not a nickel, is out of work and does not know where his next meal is coming from he still has cause to be thankful for the star within which lights his misery. And, if he has much—security and comfort and a well-stocked table—how much should his soul sing a paean of thanksgiving!

Charity Not Puffed Up.

Charity suffereth long, and is kind; charity envieth not; charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up.—I Cor. 13:1.

The Happy Warrior

STATE CAPITAL

Sound Death Knell of Camp Lee

Richmond.—

Inability of the State of Virginia to accept the lease on Camp Lee, offered by the War Department, which decision was reached several weeks ago at a meeting of the Military Board in the Governor's office, caused the government to announce that all of the removable government improvements of the land will be sold and the site disposed of, thereby sounding the death knell of the famous World War training camp.

Officials of Virginia endeavored to save at least a part of the famous camp site for use as a training ground for State troops, but the financial condition of the State would not permit such an investment. The Adjutant-General's office received from Chief-of-Staff Frank S. Cocheu, of the headquarters of the Third Army Area, Baltimore, the following:

"Reference is made to yours of October 23, relative to revocable lease to the State of Virginia covering a part of Camp Lee, and in which you state that the Military Board of Virginia after a careful consideration of the entire matter directed you to inform these headquarters that no funds were available for maintenance of the camp, and that the State is, therefore, unable to accept a revocable lease.

"The above information was conveyed to the adjutant-general of the army, Washington, D. C., and these headquarters are this day in receipt of a communication from the adjutant-general, in which it is stated that in view of the inability of the State of Virginia to accept the revocable lease offered by the War Department for Camp Lee, the headquarters general has been directed to proceed with the salvage and sale of all removable government improvements upon the land and to effect a lease or leases to interested parties of all land comprising Camp Lee, which act is necessary because of the fact that the War Department has no funds available for the upkeep of the reservation."

Trinkle Will Attend Governors' Conference

Governor E. Lee Trinkle accepted an invitation to attend the Governors' conference, which will be held in December at White Sulphur Springs. He was also invited to deliver an address before the conference, but advised Secretary Reiley that he would reply to that feature of the invitation later.

On account of pressing business engagements, Governor Trinkle has had to decline an invitation to be the guest of honor and deliver an address at the Southern Commercial Congress, which will be held in Chicago this week.

Governor Trinkle, accompanied by Mrs. Trinkle, visited Alexandria, Va., where he attended a meeting of the Northern Virginia I. O. O. F. The meeting was featured by a street parade, which was followed by an initiation of a large class. Leaving Alexandria on the Washington steamer, Governor and Mrs. Trinkle went to Old Point, thence to Cape Charles, to attend the celebration at Chincoteague of opening of the new road and six bridges, which will connect the island of Chincoteague with the mainland.

Ex-Narcotic Chief Is Given New Trial

Because of error in the instructions of the judge of the United States District Court at Roanoke, Fred S. Hoback, former Federal narcotic chief, convicted on two counts of a twenty-one-count indictment, charging him with selling and unlawfully converting to his own use a quantity of bottled-in-bond whisky under color and claim of his authority as an officer, will have a new trial.

Hoback was sentenced to three years in the Federal prison at Atlanta in the court at Roanoke, and this action was reversed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond. The judge's instructions in the District Court at Roanoke failed in respect to the consideration of the character of the defendant, in the opinion of a majority of the court, with Judge C. A. Wood dissenting. Hoback denied all of the statements damaging to him that were made by E. E. Wright, prohibition agent.

Mrs. Trinkle to Play Violin

Mrs. E. Lee Trinkle has accepted the invitation of the Co-Operative Education Association of Virginia to render several violin selections on December 1, as a part of the program at the association's annual meeting held during the State Educational Conference, which is meeting from November 29, through December 1.

Hearing on the routing of the connection between West Point and Richmond has been set for December 15, at West Point, by the State Highway Commission. Argument as to whether the West Point connection should go via New Kent Courthouse and connect with the Richmond-Newport News Highway near Bottoms Bridge, or whether the connection should be made from West Point via King William Courthouse to a point at or near Sharon Church on the Richmond-Tappahannock Road, will be heard.

Educational Handbooks

Handbooks of the Virginia Educational Conference, which will be held in Richmond Thanksgiving week, are being mailed out by Dr. W. T. Sanger, secretary of the State Board of Education. In a letter accompanying the handbook, Dr. Sanger advises division superintendents to point out to school board members the wisdom of attending the conference for the general point of view it will give in relation

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